THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 28 MARCH, 1837. [NO. 9381.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor, Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 28th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship SEVERN, Captain *H. Wake*, of 600 tons, register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a surgeon attached. A great portion of her cargo being engaged, will sail early next month. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 28th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*; For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 28th March 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Cestrian*, Captain KELLOCK, has very superior accommodations and will have prompt despatch, for passage apply to,

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1837.

THE Ship *Good Success* Captain WILLIAM DURANT, will positively leave this Port for China, on Wednesday, the 29th instant. For freight of Opium, receivable until Tuesday, the 28th. Apply to Messrs. *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Co.*

Bombay, 24th March, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. The fa[st] "*Barbara*", Captain *Beazley*, [has] good accommo[dation] and carries a surgeon. [Will] on or before the 5th [April]. Apply to the Commander or to Messrs. *Ritchie, Steuart and Co.*—Bombay, 28th March, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 29th instant, *Messrs Frith and Co.*, will sell by public Auction, a variety of goods, comprising an invoice of piece goods containing Long Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, white and brown Duck, China grass Cloth, and damaged Dhoylies, an Invoice of London made Saddlery from Simpson and Nephew, consisting of Saddles and Bridles, Buggy and Poney Harness, Stable Collars, Curry Combs Brushes and Whips, a quantity of Oil Cloth adapted for stair cases, &ca. slightly damaged with salt water, Bird Cages, silk Hats, wax taper holders, cut Glass drops for Chandeliers, Cambay and Persian Carpets, Europe Shawls, double Ex-Eau de Cologne, Ess. Peppermint, a few dozen Ladies Kid gloves, a few dozen stocks, Pictures in gilt frames, Manilla Cheroots, bundles of wire Thread, Books &ca.

At 12 o'clock 4 Pipes Sherry, a few dozens of Port, a few dozens of Lisbon Wine, a quantity of Hodgson's, Allsop's and Bass' Beer in bottle, an Invoice of Hams, Sides of Bacon and Kegs of Tongues.

At one o'clock will be put up an excellent Cab Phaeton with a pair of serviceable Horses (flea bitten greys) without Harness.

A Landaulette painted green and a pair of Bengal stud bred mares 15-1-high, 6 years old; they are fast goers, and suited to either single or double harness,

The above will be put up together or separate, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Also a pair of carriage Horses, a thorough bred English grey hound, any other cattle or Carriages that may offer together with a quantity of useful furniture.—Nesbit [Lane], 24th March, 1837.

[PILLS] Son Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

[Bombay], 28th March, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

DEFENCE OF OUT-POSTS.—*In the Press*, and will be ready for delivery in a few days, a re-print, on Europe paper, of A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON STRENGTHENING AND DEFENDING OUT-POSTS, VILLAGES, HOUSES, BRIDGES, &c. IN REFERENCE TO THE DUTIES OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF PIQUETS, AS LAID DOWN IN THE FIELD EXERCISE and EVOLUTIONS OF THE ARMY; with a Table of Contents. By *Captain J. Jebb*, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, Adjutant of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. The work will consist of about 60 pages royal octavo, illustrated with 16 lithographed descriptive Plates, and contains a variety of useful information on the subjects treated of. Price, bound in cloth, Rupees Two. Orders for the above, post paid, will be received by F. McALLISTER, Adjutant General's Office, Bombay. Outstation Subscribers will be pleased to give directions for the dispatch of their copies, as well as a reference for payment.—Bombay, 28th March, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Dewjee Ramjee, Mestry*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deseased, had in his possession, in his life time, papers of accounts, Vouchers and Documents, relative to the pecuniary transactions in the joint concern carried on between the said deseased and *Ballajee Hurjee, Mestry*, and *Sudasew Hurjee, Mestry* also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, and on such papers of accounts &ca. having been notified by treating of a Battakey after the demise of the said deseased to have been lost or taken away from the Deseased's house, a due settlement of the account in question was made between *Dhunjee Kessowjee Nudkar* the Sole Executor of the said deceased and Ballajee Hurjee Mestry and Sudasew Hurjee Mestry and releases passed between them. It is therefore hereby notified, that if any person or persons, having obtained possession of the whole or any of those papers, are requested to produce the same before the said *Ballajee Hurjee Mestry*, at their House in Mangelly Wadda, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the same shall be considered null and void and of no Effect.—Dated this 27th day of March, 1837.

BALLAJEE HURJEE MESTRY.
SUDASEW HURJEE MESTRY.

हा पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळविताहे त की मरणार देवजी रामजी मेस्त्री मुंबईकर हिंदु हा जिवंत होता त्यावेळिं त्याचे व बाळाजी हरजी मेस्त्री व सदासिव हरजी मेस्त्री मुंबईकर हिंदु यांचे भागिने पैक्याचे व्यवहार होते होते त्याविसिंचे हीशोब खतें व पत्रें कैला सवासि जवळ होती तीं त्याचे घरांतून कोणि न्हलीं कांवा हरपलीं म्हणोन तो मेल्यानंतर थाळि पिटुन सर्वासि जाहिर केलें म्हातांत्या हिशोबा विशईं कैलास वासिचा एकुलता वकिल धर्मा जि केशवजी मउकर याणे बाळाजी हरजी मेस्त्रि व सदासिव हरजी मेस्त्री याकडे संपूर्ण मांडुन वाळून फारखत्या केल्या त्यास्तव या पत्रावरून सर्वासि क ळीवलें जाते कीं तो कागद कोंवा त्या तील काहो कागद कोणावे हातास ला गले असतील त्याणे ते आजपासून चौ दा दिवसांत मुंबई मध्यें कोटाबाहेर मागेलवाडींत बाळाजि हरजी मेस्त्री व सदासिव हरजी मेस्त्री यांचे घरा आ हे त्याकडे नेउन द्यावि नसल्यास ती स र्व रद्द बातल व निरार्थक आहेत असें समजावें ताा. २७ वी मार्च सन १८३७.

बाळाजी हरजी मेस्त्रि सहा.
सदासिव हरजी मेस्त्रि सहो.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 28th March, 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—A few Tickets and shares in the first class of the above Lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nassewanjee Dantra's*. Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co.*

Whole Tickets, at Rupees 41
Half ...ditto..at.....,.. 20½
Quarter ditto..at.....,.. 10¼

TERMS—CASH

Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittances.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 4th of April next,—Bombay, 28th March, 1837.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

MY DEAR.....

"A vesel advertised to sail for Calcutta next week, enables me to acknowlege your letter of the 3rd July last, just received; the most interesting topic to yourself is, the state of the colonies here, in reference to the establishment of one of your sons, and I should be glad if any information I can afford would be useful in guiding your decision. Before making up your mind, allow me to refer you to the admirably expressed principles that must guide a new settlement, by Adam Smith in his chapters on rent &ca. Nothing can be more just than his reasoning, and every word he says comes with tenfold force to my mind, when comparing my own circumstances now, with what they were on my arrival in this colony; and his views are equally borne out by a reference to communities, as to individuals. What do you expect in emigrating to a new country? conceive a solitude which under favorable circumstances does not require the settler to devote himself to clearing the land around him of heavy timber, only to be effected by great labour and expence: not a comfort is to be procured, but what his own foresight has provided, and which, if accidentally deprived of, is not to be replaced—without a soul to commune with, if his habits are of a superior class to those of a common labourer he must depend on his own strength of mind—and resources for support under every difficulty. He has a house to build, food to provide, a garden to make, his cattle and sheep to attend to, and prevent from wandering, and a thousand distresses to surmount, that assail us for want of the common conveniencs, of social life, which must all flow from his success in bearing his previous difficulties.—The want of money and labourers are, I think, the cause of the principal difficulties. These require Capital, and are only to be obtained by an expenditure at first much less and the actually receivable profit upon the Establishment. These are I fancy likely to be the circumstances for many years to [come] now colonizing in South Australia and at Port Phillip [have] actuated by a swarm thrown off from this colony, and towards which an actual mania exists of emigration. The recent discoveries of a beautiful pastoral and agricultural country in New South Wales equal in extent to all England, will provide for thousands who will hereafter people the new pathless wilds. The settler must be ready to abandon every luxury, content himself at first with the very coarsest food, and until his means increase, he must be satisfied to live an almost savage life. By this means, his expenditure is small; by degrees his stock increases, he can dispose of his surplus produce, and abandance flows in upon the lately poor, and almost despised adventurer. A comfortable dwelling supersedes the original wigwan; the luxuries of civilized life replace the unshaped logs and tin mugs that have served him for furniture and plate. The country around him takes a form of embellishment, and he may begin to think of comforts, and elegancies. In fact with energy, resolution, and economy, in a new colony, success *must* follow, and I think deservedly every person who has strength of mind to submit to these privations, and despise the opinion of the world, as far as may be necessary to his circumstances. This is my idea of the new settlements formed from actual experience should your sons be steady, and industrious, with resoulution to undergo such difficulties as I have described, their success and ultimate fortune, is, to my mind, certain but, can you put old heads upon young shoulders. Will they not fail under the want of society? and of those comforts which their previous habits had rendered almost necessary to their existence. In Van Diemens land the difficulties I have described are no longer observable. The country has assumed a second stage of improvement, and it would be difficult to procure the means of settling with such hardship and without previously expending a large sum in the purchase of land, which though in a state of nature, is valuable from its proximity to towns, or as adjoining the property of some landowner who would purchase it to add to his means of supporting his flock. You must bear in mind that our land is limited in extent, at least the settled parts though there are thousands of acres yet unexplored, and which must one day be made available and has risen so much in value within my time, that what was readily obtainable at five shillings an acre, is now worth 2£, at which rate you may calculate land partially improved. Uncultivated, uninclosed, common sheep land, can hardly be obtained for less than 20 or 25s ℔ acre. An opportunity might occur, a chance may offer of a less price, but such would be rare, and you may safely reckon such land as I have described at that value. This land, unless open to Government land, not interfered with by neighbouring flocks, would not support a sheep to an acre and thus your means would be soon circumscribed, or, forced into an other channel. In the unlimited *run* as it is termed, in the profit of *squatting*, without paying for the use of the land, consist, in my idea, the advantages of the new countries over long settled districts. Again, however, there are constant opportunities offering here of advantageous purchases of Estates, which would afford a handsome profit, and there are now in the market several valuable properties, that would well remunerate a purchaser: but they require a large capital, and involve a risk which persons not fond of speculating would hesitate to incur. I should say with your views that (I believe I have already recommended it to you for I have kept no copies of my letters) it would be desirable to come here, and reconnoitre, and as a settlement in the New Colonies would be most advantageously effected from this, from which all the stock will go most economically, here should be your point dâppui. Should you prefer living on the interest of your money, you will depend upon obtaining for it from 10 to 12 ℔ cent. secured upon mortgage for some years, without involving yourself hastily by making any investment in land from which it would with difficulty be recovered (whatever profits it might make) you would be ready to take advantage of any opportunity of an eligible purchase or to retire to England, leaving your son to take care of your interests, with a larger income than you could obtain elsewere. The value of sheep, is now from improved flocks 2£, a head for ewes, and about 25s—for wethers weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. I was offered last week £2 a head for 500 ewes without their wool, I asked £2. 2, and expect to get my price. At Sidney, the same kind of sheep would cost £3 a head; they produce, on an average, 3 lbs. of wool valued at 2 | ¾ so that you may form your own calculations as to the profit of wool growing. My lambs this year have averaged throughout an increase of 96 ℔ Cent. and I could readily sell them at 30—each but then I know some flocks which have only given from 40 to 50 ℔ Cent. of lambs. Your experenee in the wool market would be highly advantageous to you. There are adnomalies in the sales at home that I cannot understand, my wool has occasionally realized a higher price than some of my neigbours *prime saxon* wool from New South Wales, and those of some flocks the wool of which I know to be better than mine; this year some of my neighbours have beaten me in the market, though my wool is fine and was better got up than theirs; and one gentleman who has only a coarse southdown flock realized as high a price as theirs. We should consider it as a disgrace to see his sheep by the side of ours. Pray give me an insight into the business? I have a flock, the wool of which realized 3s 1d per lb, and are myself really of opinion that my general flock which does not realize near so much, is as fine in the wool, though perhaps not so, evenly. In the event of your coming this way, I would advise you to bring sovereigns if possible, if not dollars, which pass at 4s 4d. An act of Council has realized the Calcutta Rupee here at 2s per Rupee, Should you bring bills you can calculate what the pound sterling costs you, credits upon England are of little avail, in consequence of the facility of obtaining bills from the Treasury, or Bank of Australia, and there is always difficulty in negotiating private bills to any extent. I have forgotten to say a word of Swan River where I have 4,000 acres of land upon which the original proprietor sunk £1,500, though I purchased it for a small sum. I consider the disappointment that has been experienced there has arisen from the unreasonable expectations of the settlers who went there with their carriages in hopes of finding turnpike roads, hedge rows, and cornfields, ready made to their hands, whereas they could meet with nothing but native land in the wildest garb, I expect to make something by my land there ard perhaps to establish one my sons upon it. Did you ever ascend the table Mountain at the cape? ragged wild and beautiful. Let your imagination diversify it with verdant hills, and dales, downs, and thick forests, you may then have some idea of land in a state of nature, as it is in some parts of this colony. I send you our last newspaper containing Major Mitchells letter, describing his late discoveries in Australia. A great part of this beautiful country is in the territory of the S. Australian company who have set £1 per acre as their price. It will no doubt be bought for 5s or perhaps 3s 6d an acre for men will not undergo the hardships I have hinted at without an adequate reward, and what price the originators of the scheme at home may fix, will no doubt rise or fall according to circumstances. Their principal difficulty will be want of labourers."

V. D. Land, 6th December 1836.

Extract from a letter from Cuxton, dated 23 May 1837, *received by Charles Grant*

We avail ourselves of the *Charles Grant* which to your Port to hand advices down to this [date], much we regret can be said for our market [as] far as the bright side of affairs are concerned.

The difficulties in the way of clearing the [river] still continue, consequently little, or nothing has been done in this article for some time past and judging from present appearances we fear that it will be some time to come, before we shall be able to report any thing worthy of note, the little that has been delivered at Lintin since the 1st instant, has been taken outside by some of the vessels of the Lintin station as smugglers are afraid to go alongside of the opium vessels it is impossible to say how all this will end, *Serious we fear*, prospects at present are very gloomy and unfavourable with us, whatever they may be in your quarter especially as the stock of opium on hand here at this season of the year being unusually heavy.

Regarding the legalization of the opium trade by the Chinese Government nothing can be said with any degree of certainty, opinions very much differ we are afraid to hazard ours, but we have our doubts whether it will take place.

	P. O.	B. O.	M. N.	N.	Total.	
Stock at Lintin 1st inst.	9..1492	..39..	.604	..2613..	4757	Chests.
Sales effected up to 10th do.....	123.....	...30.....	89...	242		do.
Deliveries up to Do. do.....	1.....	.....	.....	1.....	2	do.

BARODA RACES.

FIRST DAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees H. F. with 400 Rupees from the fund for Arab Horses that have never started, 2 miles, 8st. 7lbs

Mr. Vibart's....G. A. H.... ...Deserter..... 2
Mr. Malet's.....G. A. H.....Merlin..... 1
Mr. Becthorn's...C. A. H.....Raperello..... 3
Mr. Horner's paid H. F

0 58, 1 1, 1 2, 1 2—4 3.

A very interesting race, Raperello and Merlin several lengths behind for ¾ of a mile, where Merlin shook off Raprello, Deserter kept several lengths ahead to the turn in, where Merlin made a rush and collared him at the distance post—they ran in together, Merlin winning by a neck and both flagging.

A Plate of 400 Rs and 100 Rs subscription for all Horses; heats 1½ miles—8th. 7lbs.

2ND DAY 16TH, FEBRUARY.

Mr. Vibart's C. A. H. Talisman walked over.

A Sweepstakes of 200 Rs H. F. with 300 Rs added for Arab Horses that have never won, heats 1½ miles and a distance, weight for age.

Mr. Vibart's.....G. A. H.....Deserter..... 1 1
Mr. Malet's.....C. A. H.....Commissary.... 2 2

Time.—3 25—3 22.

The first heat won by a neck, the second won very easy. The Kings cup, value 175 Rs by a subscription of not less than 25 Rs heats 2 miles, 9st maidens of the reason allowed 5lbs. subscription, now subscribers 150 Rs

Mr. Malet's G. A. H. Merlin walked over.

3RD DAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The Commissioners plate of 500 Rs and 150 Rs subscriptions for all Arab Horses, 3 miles, 8st 5 lbs, winners of this year to carry 3lbs. extra, before this year 5lbs, extra.

Mr, Malet's.....G. A. H.....Merlin.....1
Mr. Vibarts.....G. A. H....Hadjee.... 2
Mr. Black's.....C. A. H.....Squirrel 3

Time 6 33

The Whip Plate of 300 Rs and 100 Rs subscription for Arab Horse mile heats, 8st. 7lbs.

Mr, Vibart's....G. A. H...Deserter....1 1
Mr. Malet's....G. A. H...Merlin.....2 2 Post Entrance

Time 1 57—1 59.

Match for 10 0 Rs H. F. 1½ miles 8st. 7lbs.

Mr. Becthorn's....C. A.....Raperello..... 1
Mr. Malet's.....G. A. H..Glancas..... 2

Time.—3 4,—Won easy.

4TH DAY 21ST, FEBRUARY.

A Whim Plate of Rs presented by an Amateur, with 100 Rs sub. Heats 2 miles for all horses 14 Hds. and aged 8 st 7lbs.

8 st. 6 lbs. 4 oz Mr. Vibart's..G. A. H...Deserter 1 1.
8 st. 5 lbs. 4 oz Mr. Horner's C. A. H. Champanur 2 2.

Time.—1 30½.—1 31½.

Won very easily, A Cup value 1500 Rs. given by H. H

the Guicowar, 3 miles, for Arab Horses, 8st. 12, winning maidens 8st 7lbs. losing maidens 8st. 11b.
8st. 11lbs. Mr. Becthorn's.....C. A. H..Raperello... 1
8st. 7lbs Mr. Malets.....G. A. H..Merlin... ..2
8st. 11lbs. Mr. Vibart's.....G. A. H..Hadjee... ..3
Time.—6 2 2

A Plate of 500 Rs. given by a lover of sport, heats 1¼ miles 8st. 5lbs. for all horses, with a subscription of 50 Rs. to be added.
Mr. Black's.....C. A. H....Squirrel.....2 1 1
Mr. Vibart's.....G. A. H....Deserter.....1 3 dr.
Mr. Malet's.....C. A. H....Commissary.3 2 2
Time.—3 36, 3 45, 3 43.

5TH. DAY 23RD, FEBRUARY.

The winners Plate of 300 Rupees, and 150 Rs. Subscription H. F. for which all winners must enter, 2 miles to be handicapped by the stewards.
Mr. Malet's....G. A. H....Merlin....8 7 1
Mr. Vibart's...G. A. H....Deserter..8 7 distanced.
Mr. Becthorn's..C. A. H....Raperello..8 7 2
Mr. Black's....C. A. H....Squirrel...8 4 2
Time.—4 10 Deserter threw his rider against the post.

The Tag Rag Plate of 100 Rs. and 30 Rs subscription with 5 Rs. from the winner of each race to be added, for entertained horses, ½ mile heats 11st. Gentleman Riders, the winner to be sold for 300 Rs. &c.
Mr. Hoder's.....C. A. H....Mowbray.....1 1
Major Staw's.....G. A H....Gotlob.....2 2
Time —1st heat.—5 9½ —2nd heat.—1 dr.

A Plate of 200 Rs. and 50 subscriber for the Beaten horses of the meeting heats 1½ miles, to be handicapped by the stewards.
Mr. Malet's.....C. A. H....Commissary...8 7 1 1
Mr. Vibart's.....G. A. H....Hadjee.....8 7 2 2
Time.—3 8—3 9.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Goad, 1st Bengal Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. Penney, 1st Bombay do. do.
Capt. Hamilton, Staff, from Deccan.
Capt. Morley, artillery.

DEPARTURES.

Surg. Robson, 6th Rt. N.I. to Surat.
Asst. Surg. W. Arding, Medical Dept. to Salsette.
Lieut. Colonel. Sheriff, 22d N. I. to Rajcote.
Asst. Surg. W. Arbuckle, M. Dept. to Red Sea.
Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith, Commt. of Artillsry, to Mahabuleshwur Hills.
Capt. Cumming, E. Regt. to Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Deesa, on the 15th inst., the Lady of Lieut. Colonel G. T. Gordon, of the 3rd Light Cavalry of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 22d.—Barque Madras, Robert Dixon, Master, from Liverpool, left Liverpoor 21st Sept. 1836.
" 25th.—Ship Hind, Mahomed Esmail, Naiquedah, from Siam, 28th January, Singapoor 24th Feb.
" 26th.—French Brig Le Navarin, B. Guerin, Master, from Bourbon, 8th January 1837.
" 27th.—Ship Futtay Hulbary, Mahomedbhoy Abdul Cader, Naiquedah, from Siam.
" Do.—Portuguese Brig Escuna Geneveva, J. L. de Almeida, Master, from Maccao, 5th January.
Passenger.—1 Portuguese 1 Chinaman.

DEPARTURES.

March 22d.—Ship Futtay Salam, J. L. Gollet, Master, to Calcutta.
" 25th.—Barque Lonach, John Seager, Master, to Coast and Calcutta.
Passengers.—Mrs. Morris, and 5 servants.
" 26th.—Brig Balfour, William Bee, Master, to Alleypie.
" Do.—Brig Johana, A. Gerrard, Master, to Mauritius.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester,
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora. Sloop of war. Coote, Taptee, Sloop of War Amherst.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, Minerva Cambridge, Barbara, Chas, Forbes, La Prevayant, Marrie, Joseph, Regulus, John Dumster, and Madras.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Sultana, Dowlutt Persaud, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Eamont, Kusrovie, Betsy, Hamido, Chas. Grant, and Hind.
STEAMER.—Indus.
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay, and La Navarin.
PORTAGUEEE —Brig Escuna Geneveva.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1837.

We are happy to hear that letters were received on Thursday last, confirming the Report of the missing Ship *John Bannerman*, being on the Coast. We have not ourselves seen them, but we understand one of them, from Calicut, mentions her having been seen on the Coast, by a vessel bound from this Port to Penang; and that the other, from Captain Duggan of the *Upton Castle*, also speaks of having seen her reported at some place on the Coast. If these accounts are correct, she may be hourly looked for.

As some misunderstanding, we believe, has gone abroad in reference to the late arrival of Newspapers, by the Amherst, we beg to state that on Wednesday noon, we proceeded to the Town Hall in search of News, and had two numbers of *Le Garde National*, a Marseilles Journal, of the 6th and 7th of December, handed to us, which we then conceived to be the only papers which had arrived, and as these contained no item of intelligence, beyond the death of Charles the Tenth, we dismissed our people at the usual hour, with permission to be absent until Friday morning. About 6 P. M. on Wednesday, we received a file of *Galignani*, which we put in hand on the Thursday morning, and during the whole of that day, they were open to the perusal of every gentleman who called at the Courier Office, as we did not purpose issuing an Extra for that day's Post. These papers were perused, and extracts were made from them, by several of the principal Merchants of this place, and any member of any mercantile firm would, under the circumstances, have had ready access to them on that day, although to the delay and impediment of the compositors. They were seen also by some few on the Friday. We have thought it right to say thus much in the present instance.

In reference to an authorised contradiction, given in a former number of our own paper, of a statement made and published in the *Gazette*, by a person of the name of Murphy, we have received full particulars, but think it simply necessary to state, that satisfactory reasons for the confinement of that individual, have been furnished, by the Brigadier Commanding at Deesa, to the Authority to which he is amenable.

We observe by *Le Garde National*, that the death of Charles the Tenth, took place on the 6th November.

Calcutta Papers to the 16th instant, have reached us.

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 11th instant, contains this remark, "*the Bombay Courier of the 28th ultimo just received contains nothing new*":—as our number of that date, conveyed our disbelief of the Calcutta statement, as to Sir James Carnac, and the article on Steam, in the Asiatic Journal attributed to him, and as several subsequent posts have elapsed, conveying no explanation on the subject, we suppose it is only fair to presume that we were correct in surmising "that the sole foundation for the spurious hypothesis of the *Calcutta Courier* existed in the initial letter C."

We again refer to the views of the *Madras Herald* as to Overland communication.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—MARCH 15.

Great as must necessarily be the influence of a Governor's sentiments and opinions over the welfare and advancement of an Indian Presidency, as well as over the temporal prosperity and in a great measure happiness of the extended circle of its Executive Officers, it is not surprising that some indications should anxiously be watched for on the present occasion amongst our Madras Community, to point out the direction that Lord Elphinstone's policy will take in the responsible office he fills. As yet however we can but build on loose conjecture; and, under circumstances, we believe the public quite satisfied that it should be so. It is not forgotten that report has stated his Lordship to be fortified in the peculiarities of an Indian Government by the valuable instruction of Mounstuart Elphinstone, a circumstance giving unavoidable expectations of a good ground-work being laid; and we remember equally that the office of power and extended controul is one entirely novel to our present ruler, and that apart from so useful a monitor at his elbow, it becomes therefore a matter, requiring the most prudential caution, that rash selection of advisers turn not the management of details into the injurious current of prejudice or party feeling. By all accounts Lord Elphinstone is acting upon this considerate principle: he is desirous first, to use a homely phrase, of looking about him, and forming his own opinion of men and things; of weighing questions of policy well on both sides, and of acertaining individual merit and qualification by an extended enquiry in all proper quarters, 'ere the point of decision on one or the other is arrived at: and, so long as the delay this must infallibly induce at the outset of his career of rule is not productive of any injurious effect on the public service, we are well pleased to see the honest and polite caution it displays. Like all other prudendtial considerations however it is well to bear in mind that it *may* carried too far—the sphere of a Governor is one of *action* as well as *reflection*, and the negative evils produced by carrying the latter beyond timely bounds will often weigh heavily in the scale against the positive evil the first, innocently borne in an undue direction, might involve. We will not however now add more than, that the expectation of a judicious policy at Lord Elphinstone's hands has been greatly increased in the public mind, by rumour confidently stated that Mr. Russell's counsels are justly cherished.

There was a gala day at the Mount on Monday; when, the Commander in Chief having expressed his intention of seeing the Regiment of Artillery at practice, that portion of the Corps now stationed at the Mount, was accordingly drawn out for his Excellency's inspection.

His Excellency was received with a Salute of 17 Guns fired by the Dismounted Details and with a General Salute as he approached each Battery.

The whole was under the direction of Brigadier Showers.

On the conclusion of the practice Sir Peregrine Maitland expressed to the Brigadier his high satisfaction with its precision and efficiency, and particularly dilated on the very cleanly and orderly appearance of the men. We were happy to see Lord Elphinstone amongst the numerous spectators on the ground—as a soldier, though young in the profession, he could not fail to participate in the sentiments, which every veteran British leader has expressed, on the high order, effective state, and splendid appearance of that fine body the Madras Horse and Foot Artillery. His Lordship was saluted with 19 Guns on leaving the ground.

The extreme heat of the morning probably hindered the Commander in Chief from taking a nearer view of the results of the Spherical case shot, whose capabilities have lately engaged an interesting discussion. It was fired against a well represented body of men on boards supposed to be moving along at a distance of about 1000 yards; and, on examination the effect proved to have been murderous. The painted figures were riddled through in all directions, and but two out of the line had escaped wounds sufficient, in substitution of the dread reality, to have placed them effectually *hors de combat*. Had the heat not been so excessive, the firing of red hot shot we were informed would have been included in the morning's practice.

When the review was over a very numerous party of Ladies and Gentlemen, including His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland and Brigadier General Doveton adjourned to the hospitable mansion of Brigadier Showers, where a sumptuous and elegant breakfast was laid ont, and the repast enlivened by the melodious strains of the Artillery Band,

A second grand Military display was appointed to have taken plaoe on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It has however been postponed to next week; and we shall not be sorry to find it so altogether. The heat of the weather is increasing every day, and it grows questionable whether the advantages in a Military point of view may not be counterbalanced by the extraordinary fatigue to which it will expose the Troops.

We have been permited to make the following Extracts from a Letter received by the late dilatory overland mail from an intelligent Officer at Home. They will be of interest to the Army at large and especially to its Cavalry branch.

Extract of Letter dated 1st September,, 1836.

I have just this instant had a long conversation with the Chairman Sir J. Carnac—he alluded to a paragraph in the *Naval and Military Gazette* relative to a proposed transfer of Madras Cavalry to Bengal—I told him one of my objects in calling on him was to speak on this subject as I felt assured the paper he mentioned was calculated to create great anxiety. I said, I did not see how a transfer in the strict meaning of the term could take place with a due regard to the rights of the different parties—that the Bengal Officers would necessarily view our intrusion with an evil eye, and it would probably give equal discontent to our own; as there was no precedent to fall back upon as a check in cases of real or supposed injustice. And I further said, although our men would willingly go and serve under the Bengal Presidency if merely *lent*—however undefined and deferred the periods of relief, yet I felt bound to state my opinion that to a proposition of permanent transfer there would be great demur. He then asked me whether our men would in my opinion be content to remain a tour at a Bengal Station on their present *Garrison* pay. I replied I had little doubt of it, being understood they should have batta when *under canvas*. He then said the final arrangement had been left to the local authorities on the general grounds that the present superfluity of the Madras Army should supply the deficiency of Bengal—the two being admitted to exist—but that this should be done so as to injure individual rights and prospects as little as possible, and that most decidedly *not a man* was to be reduced at any one of the Presidencies. He said if ever there was any movement of importance in India it would occur on the North West Frontier; and that the object was to have a mass of Cavalry on the spot, and that to effect this, orders had been sent out to make arrangements accordingly.

He finally authorized me to make our conversation on this point as public as I chose, to prevent misrepresentations on the subject.

Mr. Curnin's plans have been positively and at once rejected by the Court *unexamined*. The Court would not listen to him for an instant as an Agent of the Army. I have seen Mr. C.'s letter to the Secretary and the reply. No rejection could be more abrupt and uncerem[onious]. I pray make it public that the bubble has burst. They think their late *boon* enough.

MADRAS HERALD.—MARCH 15.

But our principal objection to the Bengal Steam Sheme has been, and still is, that we believe it would be impossible to keep up a *monthly* communication between India and Europe if the Bombay branch had to depend on the uncertain arrival of the Calcutta Steamers—and it was for this reason that we threw out a suggestion that vessels might be employed from this side of India; to be entirely independent of the monthly Steam Packets. One great advantage of this plan would be, that, having a regular monthly communication *viâ* Bombay, there would be no necessity to send vessels up and down the Bay of Bengal at the most unfavourable seasons of the year; espicially between October and December, when hurricanes are likely to occur. Besides we might begin with 2 or 3 voyages a season; and a knowledge of, and confidence in the route increased other vessels might be added to supply the demand.—But to start with twelve Ships a year, of the size which is frequently alluded to, by the advocates of Bengal Scheme, appears perfectly preposterous; and could not fail to be attended with ruinous expense and to end in disappointment.

On a mature consideration of the subject our settled conviction is, that if Bombay, instead of being a port of considerable importance, were without a particle of trade, it would be beyond comparison the most desirable port in India to connect with Suez by Steam Vessels; because it is the *nearest port* in all India to the Red Sea; and because it is *in a direct line* between the Red Sea and Calcutta.—When we add to these advantages that it is the best harbour, almost the only one in India; and that it yields only to Calcutta, and bid fair to surpass it, in mercantile consequence, we cannot understand how there can be a doubt as to the necessity of making Bombay of the very first consideration in all matters of Steam.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—MARCH, 9.

We request the particular attention of the Members of the Revenue Board of Madras, and the Revenue Commissioner of Bombay, to a very admirable letter from the Sudder Board of Revenue of Allahabad, to the Commissioner of Meerut, respecting certain unauthorized practises in the collection of the Revenue, and which, we have good reason to believe, are by no means confined to upper provinces. Unless we are much misinformed, these practices prevail more or less in every Ryotwar province of southern India—the blessed legacy of Sir Thomas Munro's settlements, the most grinding and oppressive system of revenue, under which any country ever groaned.

A chapter on Revenue explaining "common justice" to collectors, and treating of natural liberty and "the practical remedy."

To R. C. GLYN, ESQ.
Officiating Commissioner, 1st Div. Meerut.

SIR,—It having become known to the Sudder Board of Revenue that many great and grievous acts of irregularity and oppression have been habitually committed in the Districts of Suharunpoor and Moozuffurnugur in your Division, I am directed by the Board to bring the facts to your notice that proper means may be resorted to for their suppression.

The measures alluded to are, interference on the part of the Tuhsildars in the internal management of Villages, insisting on payment of the Revenue before the kists fall due, and of exacting sums by way of forced loan from the Village Bankers to liquidate arrears of Revenue; requiring forced labour from the cultivators of the neighbourhood in Kham villages: preventing the cultivators from transferring their labour and implements to the best market, and in obliging them to remain in unhealthy sposts during the prevalence of endemic desease.

The Board have observed with great regret that some of the collectors have shewn themselves so far ignorant of the rules of common justice and sound policy as, on the requisition of the Tuhsildars, to issue orders in support of a measure so illegal and objectionable as that of depriving the cultivators of the natural liberty of disposing of their own persons and property to the best advantage.

The present collector of Saharunpoor is exerting himself with equal zeal and prudence in putting a stop to proceedings so indefensible, and it is necessary that he be firmly supported in carrying through the reforms on which is engaged, although, some apparent delay in the realization of the Revenue should be the immediate result.

It is obvious that an amount of Revenue which can only be collected by lawless severity, infringement on indidual rights and violation of the faith of Government solemnly pledged, is such as ought not to be levied at all. The Board however have reason to be satisfied that the amout of Jumma which has been, and hereafter will be, fixed under the present revision, is such as may he levied without uudue pressure, although the cessation of the harsh proceedings heretofore in use, and the introduction of a mild rule, may render it necessary at first for the collector to realize the instalments with less punctuality.

It is obvious however that if the pressure of the Revenue is such as to require a breach of all faith and justice for its realization, a Collector is bound to come forward in a manly way and declare the state of his district without reserve. He has no right to keep back the real truth from those appointed to control his acts, and while he continues to do so, on his head must lie the responsibility for all the evils to which his suppression of the truth must give rise.

In the case of the the cultivators in particular, it is obvious that their great protection against oppression, is their power of removing to another village where they can procure better terms: but if the demand of Government be such as to leave the zemindar no power to lower exorbitant rates of demand, and if the Collectors, instead of bringing this to notice, forces the cultivators to remain where they are only labouring to a loss, he takes upon himself to continue a state of things wich is alike contrary to the will and the interest of the Government, and to which the Government would apply so soon as brought to its notice the only practicable remedy, the reduction of its own demand.

The Board request that you will give particular attention to this subject and that you will carefully enforce the same reform in the district of Moozuffurnugur as is now pending in Suharunpoor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. ALEXANDER,
Asst. Secy. to the Board.

Sudder Board of Revenue, North
W. P. Camp Meerut,
12th January, 1837.

point a person to act as Master, in the event of the gentleman filling the office of Master being compelled to leave India on account of sickness; upon which Mr. Justice Malkin to state that no officer of Court could go out of the [illegible] ceasing *ipso facto* to be an officer of the Court.

Mr. Justice Grant.—I had always heard from learned persons, in a position to make the statement, that a Counsel become Judge, has always a leaning against his own clients, and that from the fact in the event of the case being enveloped in any degree of doubt or difficulty, that his original bias of mind acquired as Counsel, might turn the scale against those parties *not his clients when Counsel*.

The learned Judge then proceeded to refuse the motion, and stated that he thought it necessary to designate it as an exceedingly indiscreet motion. We understood him to say also, that a Judge who refuses to entertain a cause in which he has acted as Counsel, does so from mere matter of feeling on his part; where the case could be decided without him, and no injustice, or denial of justice, would happen to the parties, in consequence of his refusal to act, it would be as well perhaps for him to refuse to act; but hat he, Mr. Justice Grant, felt assured that their refraining from acting in the case above stated, was enjoined neither by the principles of morality nor of law. In old times, when Judges were removed from party motives, and replaced when better times succeeded, the persons so removed descended again into the ranks of the bar, practised, and on their reappointment entertained, and decided in the various causes without any such objections occuring or being started. Mr. Prinsep's application was rejected.†

Hearing that Dr. Wallich had lately commenced a course of Botanical Lectures at the Medical College, and this was one of his lecturing days, we took a drive round in that direction and entered the College shortly after he had begun. The Theatre exhibited an interesting scene: about sixty young students, of whom a dozen might be European lads, as many more East Indians, and the rest Natives, were listening with great attention, half of them taking notes, while Dr. Wallich in his energetic and attractive manner was pointing out and explaining the peculiar characteristies of certain poisonous and medicinal plants, exhibiting drawings of some and specimens of others from the Botanic Garden. Among the former, the *Atropa Cella-donna* was described, and among the latter, the *Madar* of Hindostan, considered to be the most important medicinal plant of this country. It was very gratifying to perceive that the desire of the Lecturer to impress his instruction well upon the minds of his hearers, was met with a corresponding anxiety to catch every word and to record the substance.

We afterwards proceeded to the dissecting room for the purpose of witnessing the success of a remarkable and highly important experiment for the preservation of what are professionally called *subjects*. The experiment was made yesterday: it consisted of the infusion (warm) of a strong solution of arsenic dissolved in water, into the veins; and after twenty-four hours the most perfect freshness of appearance remained without any disagreeable odour whatever; on the application of the proper tests in different places, the arsenic was found to have pervaded every part. This method of preserving *subjects* is the recent discovery of an Italian Physician in Tuscany, who has kept them four months without taint, and who, we are informed, has been rewarded with a title of high rank and other honors. It will prove an invaluable benefit to the study of Surgery in a tropical climate.

AGRA UKHBAR.—MARCH 11.

This week we received our share of the overland mails of August and September, the date of the latest despatch being 28th of August. For this disappointment we were prepared, but what a comment does it not afford to the means presented to us, for keeping a short and easy communication with Europe. We however hope within a month to be in possession of the Hugh Lindsay's packets, which must contain intelligence, of which we expect a large supply, up to January.

DELHI GAZETTE, MARCH 15, 1837.

DEATH.—At Subathoo, on the morning of the 9th instant, Major-General Sir John W. Adams, K. C. B., late Commanding the Sirhind Division of the Army, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The whole Bengal Army venerated him, and his name was revered by the Native population.

During the past week we have received private letters from Dinapore, which mention that the Lord Bishop was at Buxar on the 1st and at Dinapore on the 2nd; he landed from the Steamer, under a salute of 15 Guns; in the evening he preached a Sermon from the 8th verse of the 13th Chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews; it was supposed, that His Lordship intended his discourse as a funeral oration on the death of the Venerable and respected Corrie; but, the digressions were so frequent, that it is difficult to say *which* was the *principal* subject; his manner and delivery were, as usual, energetic and eloquent, partaking more of the impassioned and rapidly changing declamation of the Theatre, than the quiet, dignified, and elegant eloquence of the pulpit; those who pretend to be very particular, and call themselves Evangelical, dared to condemn His Lordship's style of preaching. During his discourse, His Lordship spoke in very feeling terms of Bishop Corrie; and in praising his beneficence, mentioned his having died, "without leaving one rupee": this simple fact speaks more in favour of the departed, than volumes of praise; his all was expended in charity or in furtherance of the great design towards the perfection of which he was an anxious and zealous labourer.

The memory of Corrie will be revered throughout India.

* According to this doctrine, the present Chief Justice has ceased to ba Chief Justice. If the returns have been made of salary received by the Chief Justice and the other Justices, as the salaries of officers of Court. It have been decided in Parliament, that [illegible] Query, did not the present Chief Justice resign his office or virtually cease to be Chief Justice when he left India for the Cape—the Cape being out of [illegible] *Printers' Devil?*

† We have been favoured [illegible] with the following observations upon [illegible] Mr. Prinsep: En ancien[illegible] mis grand Fort, et dixit Card[illegible] dixerunt non possumus [illegible] occleatæ judicate te ipsum, [illegible] matus fuit, et après fut un [illegible] is, we believe, that when the learned do justice on themselves they become sainted in the other world, and laud[illegible] this.

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His Lordship mentioned his intention of proceeding to the Metropolis of India to live in retirement, for a few months, and hoped to be able to visit the portion of his flock at Dinapore duri[illegible] the next cold season; he left Di[illegible] on the mornir[illegible]rd of this month.

[illegible]IENCE.

[illegible]ECEMBER 1.

[illegible] coast of France [illegible] violence in the [illegible]een houses, have [illegible]te tempests; and [illegible]nd other towns in [illegible]ably. No post-of[illegible] was able to leave [illegible]r of the [illegible]ing of [illegible]hich [illegible]that [illegible]ng [illegible]tly [illegible]oon [illegible]cci[illegible]cket [illegible]orn[illegible]hab[illegible]ent, [illegible]roof [illegible]of [illegible]h [illegible]g [illegible]f

[illegible]ted Bayonne, [illegible]Bilboa conti[illegible]e are to give [illegible]n that day the [illegible]ies continued [illegible]re favourable [illegible]om a Carlist [illegible]hat the sortie [illegible]e 22d, did not [illegible]d eight Carlists [illegible]fficers. These [illegible] grape-shot and [illegible]t, and, it is said, [illegible] commencement [illegible]f Truxillo have [illegible]nnihilated. It [illegible]he Carlist batte[illegible] the artillerymen [illegible]e ramparts. The [illegible] meat, and has [illegible] and dry beans; [illegible]nd brandy. No [illegible]deavour to get [illegible],000 men

[illegible]e Pl[illegible]son. [illegible]o see him pass, [illegible] Mr. Guernon [illegible]w hours at Paris [illegible]l of his friends,

[illegible]parts of the da[illegible]ssels, on Tues[illegible]t the telegraph, [illegible]own, and was [illegible]he passengers [illegible]d broken glass [illegible] blew tremen[illegible]e was done to [illegible] recently pla[illegible] the old work [illegible]n Normandy, [illegible]arance of vast [illegible]rich meadows,

[illegible]oned by the vio[illegible]n Monday night [illegible]mber of chimneys [illegible]nroofed, particu[illegible]he Boulevard Pois[illegible] In the Rue St. Ho[illegible] by the fall of a tile. [illegible] narrowly escaped [illegible]l branch of a tree. In [illegible]eal[illegible] the Royal Library, [illegible]ves in the autumn.

[illegible]ER.—DECEMBER, 2.

[illegible]rsa. 29.

[illegible]nw stated, is likely very soon [illegible]bcouse of Lansdowne, and [illegible]he d title of "Earl of Shel[illegible]ng son. The Countess is [illegible]se mother-in-law, at Bowood [illegible]sia[illegible]bec[illegible]

[illegible]n h[illegible], who have just returned from [illegible]or, complain bitterly of the an[illegible] to from the police. They were [illegible]th walk alone, a police agent inva[illegible]ance to guide them; and they ne[illegible]d without the attendence of one of [illegible]at assports were rigorously examined [illegible]th cupied in their observance of the [illegible]n this once "free" city. The Em[illegible]sted there.—(Chronicle.)

[illegible]re nearly completed for establishing [illegible]e communication between this por[illegible]f St. Malo, by steam navigation t[illegible]upted line of communication from [illegible]ing towns northward, through Bris[illegible], with the interior of France and thence [illegible]istance incalculable.—(Sherborne Jour[illegible]

[illegible]oss of St. Paul's Cathedral were observ[illegible] fearful manner during the hurricane, and [illegible]ked attention of the people who were passing through St. Paul's Churchyard. In the suburbs generally a great number of modern houses have been unroofed, or the walls forced in by the hurricane. Small tenements in the course of erection were blown down, and young plantations to a great extent destroyed.

The most confusion was observable throughout the whole line of shipping in the river, particularly in the Upper and Lower Pools. The Limekiln chain broke at the swivel-ring, and the whole tier of shipping went adrift towards the entrance to the St. Katherine's Docks, doing considerable damage at Irongate and the St. Catherines' tiers. That part of the collier-pool, between Church-hole-stairs and the Surry Canal was a scene of great confusion the lower tier at Nill-hole drove upon the Surrey Canal buoys, and completely obstructed the entrance to that dock. On the north end from the London-dock buoy at Shadwell down to Limehouse the tiers all settled down on each other, and much injury was likely to ensue by the colliers riding over each other's anchors, and breaking adrift. Shortly before high water a wherry, containing three persons, was blown over off Poplar, but the parties were all good swimmers, and succeeded in reaching the shore alive. The watermen are great losers by the hurricane, which it is said has sunk and broken more than 200 boats above and below London-bridge.

An express arrived in town yesterday afternoon announcing the partial destruction of the Town Hall at Maidenhead by the severe gale of wind in the forenoon. A grand ball was to have taken place there last night. The express was sent off to communicate the circumstance to the company.

BRIGHTON.—About eleven o'clock yesterday this town and its neighbourhood were visited with one of the most violent gales ever remembered. The wind was at its height at half-past eleven o'clock, when chimneys by the dozen were blown down, windows were blown in, and tiles flew about in every direction. Several houses were completely unroofed, and a young man, a bricklayer, while passing down the New Steyne, was struck by a sheet of falling lead, and killed on the spot. The south wall of the Rock Brevery near Kemp-town gave way to the storm, and the Old Gas Works being deprived of this shelter, their western wall, which was very high, soon fell with a tremendous crash, broke through the crown of one of the largest gasometers, from which 20,000 feet of gas escaped. A stock of chimneys blew from the top of Mutton's confectioner, King's-road, and falling through the roof of an old buildng at the back of the house, made its way to the first floor, and so seriously injured a young woman, a nail having been driven into her head, that she is considered in a very precarious state. Among the other casulties of the day, that of the Chain Pier was not the least remarkable. The third suspension bridge, its massive chains and all, swayed, bent, yielded and twisted absolutely like a thread-paper, supported by strings of cotton; first one plank and then another flew up, till at last it went off, as it were in splinters, and broke right asunder, falling down on each side like thin pasteboard. St. Peter's Church has lost one of its pinnacles, and throughout the town the damage has been very extensive. The mischief in other places has been equally great. Upwards of 1000 trees are calculated to have been blown down in Stanmer Park. In the town of Lewes the storm raged with equal impetuosity; and most of the houses being extremely old, scarcely one escaped without losing several chimnies and part of its roof, so that the streets are quite strewed with brick-bats and other materials. St. Ann's church was partially stripped of its roof, and a great many of the tiles blown through the windows of the Pelham Arms—at least 100 feet distant. On the lands of the Rev. Mr. Croft, at Malling, sixteen fine trees were blown down in a row, like, so many nine-pins. Shoreham, Worthing, and all the places along the coast, have also suffered.—([illegible] Guardian.)

EXETER, Nov. 29.—We have this morning been visited by one of the most tremendous and destructive gales—or rather hurricanes—I ever witnessed. It commenced a little after nine, and lasted till half-past eleven; but, in this short duration of two hours and a half, it has done more mischief to property than ever remembered of any other storm within the register of the veracious and respectable chronicle "the oldest inhabitant." It commenced from the N. N. W., ranging a few points only from that quarter, and before half an hour only had elapsed the wind had stripped the weather side of almost every house exposed to its influence. The tiles were flying like leaves in autumn; stacks of chimneys also were blown down, and, in some cases, portions of houses with them. Trees 150 years old were blown down in the parks of the neighbouring gentry, particularly at the residence of T. Snow, Esq., where a fine grove of elms were blown down, others only partially so: the front of the Cathedral is damaged, a portion of the battlements having been swept off. It is now one o'clock, and perfectly calm—not a branch waving. The stillness contrasts mournfully with the wreck of the tempest, which is now strewn about the streets. I heard that two children were killed by the falling of a stack of chimnies; but beyond that no accident to life or member is mentioned.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 29.—We have experienced a harder gale of wind here to-day than has occured since the November gale of 1825. All yesterday it blew hard; in the evening it lulled, but it again increased with the night, with much rain. At day-light this morning all the vessels were found safe, and none of them had drove. The *Inconstant* struck her top-masts and got her yards down; the merchantmen, even including an American liner, however, foolishly kept their top-gallant yards aloft. At about half past ten o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane, and the ships were lost sight of from the shore; about twelve it cleared, whom it was found that the *Barossa* transport and *Surry* convict ship had drove from their anchors nearly three miles to leeward; the *President* New York packet ship, was close upon the Spit Bank, and the *Serpent* sloop of war was dismasted, not having driven in the least. This accident, the first of the sort within our remembrance for forty years as having happened to a man of war, must be accounted for before a proper tribunal; but still no surprise was expressed by the people on shore at the accident, for it was observed by every one that no ship ever rode so uneasy at her anchor: she dipped deep, and rose out of the water till all her forefoot was exposed at every wave that passed her, and it is now known she rolled most prodigiously; so much for the roadstead qualities of one of Sir William Symonds's ships. It is subsequently learnt she was in the act of striking topmast when her masts fell, and the men in the tops jumped overboard and all except two, who were drowned, reached the boat which was astern; two other men had their legs fractured by the fall of the wreck on the deck; but, with the exception of a few bruises, these providentially were all the casualties the happened; she must come into harbour, and will most probably be paid off. The *Surry* and *President* are come into harbour with two or three brigs, as well also as a large Dutch ship, which must have been driven out of Cowes Roads, and, after getting ashore on Haslar beach, contrived to get into harbour with the loss of all her anchors, and she is now along the Dock-yard pound off the Hard. We have no other accidents, no boats lost or lives lost.

THE LATE DELICATE AFFAIR.
(From the *Times*.)

Allusion having been made to certain reports with reference to disputes in a club at the west end of the town, we think it right to say that the noble Lord chiefly concerned, returned from the continent, though in precarious health, for the purpose of confronting the charges in question. We refrain from entering into particulars now, as the matter will become the subject of legal investigation in such a form as well enable his accusers to substantiate those charges. But, in justice to the nobleman alluded to, it should be stated that his Lordship has been most warmly welcomed on his return by persons of the first consideration in the kingdom, and that he has been guided by the advice of those distinguished persons in determining the course to be adopted. This will, on all hands, be admitted to be the manly way of meeting any charge whatever, and therefore the natural course for one conscious of his integrity to pursue. We should add, that so far from his Lordship having, as represented, been in anything like seclusion since his arrival in town, further than the state of his health has rendered necessary, he has been on his accustomed terms of intercourse with all his friends who are now in London. For the reason just assigned, we do not consider it proper to enter into any particulars. We have said enough to show the footing on which the matter at present stands; and we have done so, because we are aware how much mischief may be occasioned by *exparte* whisperings (whether originating in malevolence or folly) if they are suffered to pass uncontradicted.

(From the Chronicle.)

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—There is a leading article in the *Times* on a subject not exactly of a description coming within the range of topics which custom has assigned to that department of a newspaper. It alludes to certain reports with reference to a club at the west end of the town, and observes, that "in justic to the nobleman alluded to, it should be stated that his Lordship has been warmly welcomed on his return by persons of the first consideration in the kingdom, and that he has been guided by the advice of those distinguished persons in determining the course to be adopted." This mysterious allusion, and the interest taken in the affair by our Morning Contemporary, are calculated to excite a desire for some explicit information with regard to the subject of reports; and attention having been thus formally called to them, a searching and thorough examination of all the facts connected with the case will be demanded by the public, and must be anxiously wished for by all the parties concerned. In common with other journalists, we have often called the attention of the police officers to the nests of swindlers, who fleece and rob the youth of the metropolis, at the places not inappropriately called "Hells," in the neighbourhood of St. James's-street. When rumours of nefarious practices exist even in the clubs in the same neighbourhood, the exclusive resort of the noble and the wealthy, it is due to the public that the most rigorous investigation should take place, that, if unfounded, a satisfactory refutation should at once be given. So far from sanctioning the parties, we will say that, though names, places, and circumstances have been stated to us, we have carefully abstained from any mention of the subject, as we could not bring ourselves to believe in the reports; and we should not, therefore, have now alluded to them, had not the public attention been so pointedly called by other parties to the case. The circumstances have been either known or talked of by persons "in society" in the West-end of the town for the last month, or longer. At a party at whist at a most fashionable club some time ago at which four individuals, two of them titled, were partners, it was discovered, or supposed to be discovered, or by one of the gentlemen, who had been a great loser, that the aces, and some other of the higher cards, were marked in the two packs of cards then in use at the table. The only expression which fell from the discoverer at the time was, "This is too bad; these cards are marked." Fresh cards were called for, and the marked cards given to the waiter to be sealed up, as it should seem, for subsequent investigation. It is not for us to explain by what extraordinary infatuation the parties engaged without demanding an investigation on the spot; but, be that as it may, none appears to have been called for or instituted. One of the individuals, a Noble Lord, went subsequently abroad. In his absence the transaction was much talked of, and, of course, became the subject of many surmises and reports. Annoymous letters, referring, it is said, to former transactions, containing injurious suspicions, and making free with the name of one individual, were quoted. His friends are said to have insisted on his return, to call the parties to account, who had been busy with his reputation; and some article published in a weekly journal, directly imputing the most fraudulent practices to him, made it absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken to clear up the matter. We have already said that we entirely disclaim the belief that persons of the rank, and in the situation of the parties implicated in this rumour, could possibly be guilty of the low and base conduct imputed to them, nor do we see the justice of singling out one nobleman of the party present on the occasion, as the only individual on whose behalf justice demands an open inquiry. With respect to another titled individual, we do not know which of the noble lords bearing his name was unfortunate enough to be present; but we have that deep feeling of respect for the high honour and principles which have invariably distinguished the character of one nobleman of the name and family, to feel assured that no imputation could attach to his conduct; and he his more than any one called upon to see that the mystery of this transaction is satisfactorily cleared up. We understand that the proceeding now intended is by action against the journal in which a highly-coloured, and probably false or exaggerated, description of the transaction was first published. But will that be satisfactory? The whole description of the transaction may be proved a tissue of falsehoods; and yet the real transaction may remain unexplained. We have heard it said: "Why not refer the whole case to some committee of gentlemen, who can hear all the parties that suppose themselves aggrieved in this case, or state themselves to have been aggrieved by former transactions of the same character—who can make enquiry into the same annonymous letters, and thoroughly sift all the circumstances connected with a system either of slander against innocent individuals, or of fraud which would disgrace the lowest gambling-house in London? Of one thing we are certain, that any attempt to patch up the affair will be most cruel to the gentlemen whose names are mixed up with it, and disgraceful to the character of the club at which it is said to have taken place.

"Lord Melbourne's deceased son and only child was in his 30th year, having been born on the 11th of Aug., 1807. Sir Frederick Lamb, Lord Melbourne's next brother, is now presumptive heir to the title. (Courier.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—DEC. 3.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

Montreal and Quebec papers to 5th Nov. have been received. The Montreal paper of the 4th says:—"We trust all men who are neither fools nor knaves are convinced of the alarming danger which hangs over the English inhabitants of this province. Lord Gosford has sent home such a list of new members as he expects to be acceptable to the great body of the people, and he thus hopes to evade the troublesome question of an Elective Council."—"In Upper Canada the weather for the past week has been as variable as nature could make it. The frosts and showers of snow were followed by warm breezes from the South, and rain, and again strong frosts. According to the present appearance the price of agricultural produce will be high during the winter.—(Herald.)

A piece of building land on the Uxbridge-road, with a not very desirable frontage, was sold lately, after the rate of £8,000 the acre.—(Sun.)

THE STORM OF TUESDAY.

In addition to the numerous accidents noticed yesterday, further accounts have been received of damage done by the storm, which appears to have extended through the country. In town the fall of chimneys, and in many instances the entire unroofing of houses, are reported in all directions. The mansions of the nobility and other well-constructed dwellings appear, however, to have in all instances escaped. The damage in Kensington-gardens has proved far more extensive than was at first supposed. On the gatekeepers making a circuit of the gardens yesterday morning, they found, near the outer walks alone, upwards of fifty very fine elm, lime, and beech trees, torn up by the roots. By the broad gravel walk leading to the Bayswater-gate three very tall lime trees have fallen directly across the path. About one o'clock a tremendous crash was heard in one of the plantations near the Black pond, between Kensington Palace and the Mount-gate, and 25 noble limes, which a few minutes before were the ornament of the gardens, were found levelled to the earth by a single blast. In all, about 130 of the larger trees have been destroyed. In Hyde Park the devastation has not been so extensive, not more than about 40 trees being torn up. At Kensington Gravel-pits, a high stack of chimnies, belonging to the Feathers public-house was blown down, taking with it in its descent a long sign-board, which, falling under the weight of bricks upon the roof of the house of Mr. Godfrey, next door, forced it completely in, down to the parlours, and made it a ruin. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, and their three children, were sitting in the back parlour, at dinner. Hearing the crash overhead, they rushed into the street, at which moment the floorings fell in. The roof of a large slaughter-house in the same street, was lifted several feet into the air, and in falling, buried in the ruins a bullock, a horse, and some sheep and pigs, which were about an hour afterwards dug out not materially injured. In the Duke of Northumberland's Sion Park, Isleworth, a number of fine trees were torn up by the roots.

In Surrey, the effects were fully as destructive. Near Mitcham, a fatal accident occurred to Fisher, the postman of the village, who was killed by the fall of a tree. At Carshalton-hill, a house belonging to Mr. H. Clowser was completely blown down.

The damage done at Woolwich is immense, there being upwards of 200 houses injured. Sixteen cwt. of lead is torn from the roof of the chapel behind the barracks appropriated to the use of the Royal Artillery.

The *Regulator* Portsmouth coach was blown against a hedge near Honedon, and the guard was obliged to open both coach doors and allow the blast to rush through as the only means of saving the coach from completely overturning.

A large part of the parapet of Rochester-bridge was blown down, and the Dover Union Coach, in passing over, was thrown on its side.

Baily, guard of the Norwich mail, states, that in the promenade of chapel-fields, Norwich, several large elm trees were blown down; the roofs and chimneys of many houses were driven down, and tiles and chimney-pots were flying about in all directions.

The Exeter and Falmouth mail did not reach Bath till two hours behind time, caused by stoppages arising from the tempest. Bath and Bristol were inundated with water.

The guard of the Bath mail gives particulars of a dreadful accident. Three miles on the London side of Marlborough, near Frockfield, a gentleman, with two ladies, was driving a phaeton, when a tree falling, the back of the horse was broken, and the gentleman and the elder of the two ladies killed on the spot. The other was seriously injured.

The guard from Exeter to Bath says that he was obliged to cross several fields to avoid the quantity of timber strewed along the road. The delay in reaching London was thus one hour and a half. The waters were [illegible] out in many parts.

DOVER, Nov. 30.—It has rarely occured to experience such a hurricane as visited this place yesterday; the castles, churches, house, barns, trees, and in fact almost every thing in an upright position, were made to feel the effects of the storm. If we were to enumerate the list of the sufferers by the roofs, chimneys, and windows of their houses being destroyed, and trees uprooted, it would occupy a very large space of our columns; and it is much feared that a longer list of calamities at sea will be heard. Several vessels passed this port to the Downs dismasted. The brig *Maria*, Nunes, of Nantes, from Cette to Havre, with wine, is on shore near Dungeness Lighthouse.

LEWES.—Here the storm raged with violence. It was stock market day, and business was almost at a stand, the butchers and graziers being employed in looking to their own safety, for tiles and broken fragments of chimney pots were flying in all directions. St. Ann's church was nearly unroofed; and the old crumbling tiles were blown in showers across the road. In the Green walk 24 stately elms are lying prostrate on the sward: and on the estate of Mr. Crofts, at Malling, a great number of the largest trees lie about in all directions. Some dozens of trees are blown down in Stanmer Park, and indeed all the roads in the vicinity show the fearful effects of the gale.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—The wind has been fearfully violent here, tearing the covering from almost every house in the town and neighbourhood. One of the spires was blown from our church, fell through the roof, cutting large timbers in the ceiling, demolished several pews, and just missed the organ, which would have been otherwise crushed to atoms. A new unfinished building of considerable dimensions (a school room) belonging to Mr. Nicholson, was hurried to the ground with a tremendous crash, and presents a heap of ruins.

EASTBOURNE, Nov.—We have been visited to-day with one of the most awful hurricanes that can be remembered since the 9th Nov., 1800, now thirty-six years since; the effects of the hurricane on the present occasion we believe to be more destructive. The damage done to houses is very great, from the falling of chimneys, etc. etc., scarcely a house but has experienced some mischief,—stacks, barns, lodges, and buildings of every description, appear to have met with a similar disaster. The number of large trees blown down we believe to be more than ever remembered on any former occasion.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER. DECEMBER 5.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The British public will learn with regret that Mr. M'Adam, the benefactor of his species is no more. He was, however, as full of years as he had long been of honour, and expired at Moffat on the 26th, in his 81st year. Mr. M'Adam has left a widow, and two or more sons by his first marriage, upon one of whom was conferred the title of knighthood, which his father declined on account of his age and infirmities. In manner and address no man could be more agreeable; in place of being a mere road-maker, he was a man of science generally, intelligent on every subject.—From Government he received, in two different instalments, ten thousand pounds—a very slender reward, indeed, considering the vast utility of the improvement he originated.—(Scotsman.)

Another letter from Madrid of the 26th ult. says:—"We learn that Gomez was on the 21st at Saint Gausin, not far from Gibraltar, being closely pursued by Narvaez, who displays much more activity than any of the other Generals. He even reached Renella before Gomez. He has followed him with such rapidity, that Gomez has been obliged to leave behind him a great many of his men, exhausted with fatigue."

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A letter from Bayonne, dated Nov. 30th says:—"The Carlists are spreading the report that Espartaro was beaten on the 27th by Villareal, in the environs of Somorostro, and state the loss of the Christinos at 3000, an evident exaggeration. Had the news been true, or even partly so, the bells of Irun would unquestionably have been rung The following is the latest intelligence, which has been received through a sure channel, relative to the siege of Bilboa:—It was on the morning of the 28th that the Carlists obtained possession of the Convent of St. Augustin. The same day, Espartero, who had detached a brigade to attempt the passage of the bridge of Caitrajada, which was unsuccessful, occupied the heights of Baracaldo. If the Carlist are to be believed, the Christinos lost two pieces of artillery in the affair. On the other hand, we learn that the Carlists experienced a notable check in an assault made on the side of Ripa, and in which their loss was considerable. The movements of Espartero has not had the effect of putting a stop to the firing against Bilboa, but it was every moment hoped that that General would make a powerful attempt to relieve the town. Should Bilboa surrender, it is thought that the Carlists would instantly undertake an attack on Pampeluna, which is however provided with everything necessary for its holding out a month. —General Iturralde, who was at Zalduende, at the distance of a quarter of a league from Narvaja, was surprised, with his family, on the night before last, by Martinl Varer, who quitted Vittoria at the head of a small detachment. The General and his wife and children were taken prisoners to Vittoria. As the General has been suspected of a desire to abandon the cause of Don Carlos, and as he was to be tried by a court-martial in consequence of his defeat in Navarre by the Christinos, it is suspected that his capture was effected with his own consent. An Englishman, named George Hawkins, was arrested here yesterday. Mr. Hawkins had been already arrested last April, after visiting the quarters of the insurgents, and returning with letters from the Universal Minister, Erro, and the Bishop of Leon, the subject of the Ouvrard's loan for Don Carlos. He was at that period sent to England, whence he took his departure in the early part of last month, with the intention of making his way to the Spanish Carlists. He was, however, arrested a second time, just as he was taking the direction of the frontier, and he was again released on the intervention of the English Consul at Bayonne, and sent to Bordeaux, on a promise of making no further attempt to proceed to the Pretender's head-quarters. His mission to Don Carlos must have been of considerable importance, for shortly after his arrival at Bordeaux, he again took the direction of Bayonne. where, as we have already stated, he has been arrested for the third time. He is at this moment in prison, and will, probably, not have the assurance to make a new application to the British Consult. The Sierra de Ronda, wheero Gomez has established himself, was, during the war of independence, nearly two years an unpregnable position, in which Ballasteros was enabled to defy the entire French army.—The Spaniards are recruiting men at Bayonne for the corps of Chapelgorris."

A Toulon letter of the 29th ult. has the following:—"The steam-packet *Castor* has just arrived with the mail from Africa. On the 14th ult. the army had advanced fourteen leagues, without any opposition from Achmet Bey. No engagement had taken place, and from the dispositions of the natives there was every reason to believe that were the Bey to make any resistance he would be massacred by his partisans. Some suppose that he intends to receive us under the walls of the town, and there dispute our entrance. In the meantime the tribes desert him, and a great many of them join the French. The Bey has sent his treasures and his females into the mountains near the desert, and the wealthy inhabitants of Constantina have followed his example. The Jews, who are all hostile to him, excite dissentions in his army. Youssouf Bey is daily augmenting the number of his partisans, and is every where well received at the head of his regular and irregular spahis, who form the vanguard of the army. He possesses the confidence of Marshal Clausel. The soldiers are full of ardour and march forward with eagerness to the attack. It is not known whether it be intended to leave a French garrison in Constantina, or whether it will be left entirely in the hands of Youssouf and his Arabs. Subsequently to the 9th, Youssouf had sent emissaries to the different tribes, who had promised him their support, and who immediately rallied round his standard as soon as they felt assured that the French were marching upon Constantina. The Duke de Nemours, who accompanies the expedition, continues to enjoy excellent health. The whether was unfavourable at Bona on the 16th, on which day no accounts had been received from the army. Marshal Clausel, however, expected to be master of Constantinas before the 25th. The *Fulton*, which arrived on the 25th at Algiers, announces that the army of expedition had assembled on the 15th at Maelma, and that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed amongst the troops. Between that date and the 26th, nothing important had taken place at Algiers, and the French garrisons had not been molested. The Bey of Miliana had returned home, and had commenced fresh intrigues, in order to effect a muster of the Arabs. At the period of the late engagements, Abdel Kader was not at Blida as had been stated, but had sent one of his lieutenants with 1,000 cavalry. The Arabs of the interior stated that he was retreating towards the Great Desert, where he intends to found a city at the distance of a few days' march from Mascara, the population of which was to follow him. The Emir thinks he will thus be safe from the attacks of the French, who, in his opinion, are unable to pass Mascara. On the 17th, every thing was quiet at Oran, and preparations were being made towards Tlemecen, to which place the army under the orders of General de Letang is to escort some considerable convoys for the garrison. The markets were well provisioned. A commercial report has announced to the authorities, that the steam-vessel the *Papin* had been burnt at sea. This disater is the first of the kind that has happened in the French navy. The *Phare* was to sail from Bona on the 20th for France with dispatches from Marshal Clausel. The *Marne* had not reached Bona on the 16th. No news had been received of the *Fortune* and the *Caravane*, which are cruising in the Gulf of Stora."

The *Staats Courant* of the 1st inst. announces that the Court of Holland went into mourning on that day for four weeks on the death of Charles X.

Intelligence of the 9th ult. from Constantinople, in the *Swabian Mercury*, says:—"The English frigate *Medea*, lately arrived at the Dardanelles, brought dispatches for Lord Ponsonby, which were forwarded to him by land. He has since had a long conference with all the Ministers assembled together; upon the breaking up of which his Lordship sent back a courier to the Dardanelles, upon whose arrival the *Medea* immediately set sail for Malta. It appears, therefore, that Lord Ponsonby will not at present avail himself of his leave of absence. We have abundant rains, which, within the last six days, have produced a salutary effect upon the plague. Tartars have arrived with dispatches from Reschild Pacha, but they bring no other news than that, having no other enemies to contend with, he has ordered his troops into winter quarters."

THE WEATHER,—The country journals are filled with accounts of local accidents from the late high winds. They are all, however, nearly of the same character and happily, the damage, in most instances on shore is limited to loss of property the sacrifice of life being compara ively very small. We select a few more extracts from these accounts in addition to the copious ones we have already given:—

PLYMOUTH.—Never, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants has Plymouth and its vicinity suffered from such a destruction of property, houses unroofed, stacks of chimneys blown down, trees felled, windows demolished by the force of the gale alone. Scarce a building for many miles round but has suffered more or less. The inhabitants were running about the town in all directions, from the falling masses not knowing when they were secure even in their own dwellings. The New Church is partly unroofed and about seventy panes of glass broken. The Town Hall at Devonport the Government House on Mount Wise in which the General commanding the western district resides together with several other buildings, have been partly unroofed. A great number of trees which have resisted the storms of by-gone winters, and adorned the domain of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, have been thrown down broken, or torn up from their roots. The neighbourhood in fact, present melancholy proofs of the resistless force of the wind. The barque, *City of Edinburgh* Baker bound to Van Dieman's Land with emigrants etc. from London, and the brig *Aurora*, Stephens, from Alloa, for Marseilles, with coals, broke an anchor each in the Sound, and drove very near the shore under Withyhedge when they both brought up and rode out the gale, the former having cut away all her masts. The other ships in the Sound (15 sail) rode it in safety, some of them at single anchor without driving a fathom. In Catwater, immediately after high water the tide ran out like a sluice, which caused several vessels (the harbour being full at the time) to get foul of each other and two or three lost their bowsprits. The above is we believe the only damage done afloat here, which considering the violence of the storm is very trifling.—(Plymouth Journal.)

BRISTOL.—On Monday night and Tuesday morning the hurricane of wind and rain resembled in some degree a West Indian tornado. In a very short time the lower parts of the city, especially at, and contiguous to, Baptist mills, presented one sheet of water of several feet depth: in some situations the inhabitants were obliged to seek refuge in the uppermost rooms of their houses. In the Channel the storm raged with great fury. Captain Lewis, of the *Cosmo*, who had only arrived here on Saturday afternoon, from New York, going a-board his ship, took a boat with two men; a sudden squall took the sail and capsized the boat instantly; all the three went down, and neither of their bodies has been since found.—(Bristol Gaz.)

COLCHESTER.—The wind tore up a number of trees by their roots, stacks of chimneys fell, and several instances carried in the roofs of the houses with them with a fearful crash. Brick walls were nearly levelled. The roofs of houses in all parts of the town were nearly stripped, and the pavement was covered with broken tiles. The *Shannon* coach, on its way from London, stopped for changing horses, and, when the horses were taken off, the coach started off down the street, propelled by the wind, and was stopped opposite the gaol, after it had travelled about fifty yards in this novel manner.

CHELMSFORD.—We are happy to state, though few houses escaped some slight damage, the hurricane was not attended with very serious consequences. Several trees were blown down. In the neighbourhood of Billericay scarcely a house escaped the ravages of the tempest. The lead from Captain Ede's house, which weighed full two tons, was carried to the opposite side of the street, against the door of Mr. Marshall, and knocked it off the hinges into the house, but fortunately without serious damage.—(Courier.)

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND SPAIN.

(From the *Chronicle*.)

We observe that the *Débats* is beginning to prepare its auditors and partisans, instilling into them the lessons and the arguments which they are to repeat and uphold. This lesson and these arguments are the direct contrary of what the *Débats* has been breaching for the last five years. Formerly it was the warmest champion of intervention, and of terminating the troubles of the Peninsula by the strong arm. Now, however, as the present Ministry has obtained office by suspending co-operation with Spain, and can keep it only by making the neutrality system prevail, the *Débats* turns round, and declares that co-operation is an absurdity; that 20,000 French would do no good whatever in Spain; that the Carlists would disperse, and the Pretender hide himself at their approach, to reappear again if they retired; that now all Spain is in insurrection, whilst formerly it was confined to Navarre, and that then there was a Constitution formed, perfect and in operation, whereas now there is only one in embryo. From all these reasons the writer concludes, that however useful it might have been to aid the Spaniards in 1832, there can be no possible advantage to do the like in 1836. Twenty thousand French bayonets in Navarre would instantly extinguish Don Carlos; not that his partisans might not number twenty thousand bayonets too, but that the bare idea that France was irrevocably and sincerely engaged against the Pretender would at once annihilate his moral influence. In fighting for him the Spaniards are not fighting for any great national cause, as they did in the war of independence. Unfortunately the great mass of the lower orders are as little enthusiastic for the Constitution. But all would, and do rally to the side which they think likely to conquer. The Spanish population being in these sentiments, moral force is every thing to either party; as a proof, we need but adduce the effects of the dissolution of the French corps of co-operation—effects so fatal to the Queen's side—effects fully foreseen by M. Thiers. Had this force, instead of being dissolved, and by its dissolution swelling the credit of Don Carlos in a thousand direct and indirect ways been marched against him the *Debats*, admits that the result would have been the momentary disappearance of the Pretender, and the dispersion of his bands. But this is nothing, forsooth What! Nothing, the occupation of Tolosa and Onate—of the magazines of corn and powder—of the founderies of cannon—of the artillery itself—of all the materials of war? Why, independently of the moral blow, which we insist would have proved fatal, the Carlists could not for a year recommence a campaign. And then what objection could there have been to the 20,000 French soldiers in the Queen's service continuing to garrison Tolosa and Vittoria, for a year or for any amount of time necessary to allow the effervescence of the people to subside? As to the other parts of Spain the Christinos, even whilst employing a large army in Navarre, are fully able to put down their antagonists. In Catalonia in Arragon, in Valencia, the Carlists have been put down, or survived but in the shape of bands of robbers. And even Gomez himself exists but on the condition of eternal flight. As to the other reason, that the Spaniards had a Constitution in 1832, and one to make in 1836 we deny; that the *Estatuto* was a Constitution or that Martinez de la Rosa, its author, ever mistook it for such The Constitution is now as regular as it was then, the representatives elected under it are more steady supporters of Government and have proved themselves as loyal and as attached to public order as their predecessors. There is not a shadow of reason for giving aid to Asturiz which might not have been given to Calatrava. The French Ministers have not a shadow of reason in the change of the Spanish Ministry, for refusing the co-operation which they had duped the Spaniards into expecting. The grand argument of the *Debats*, and indeed of all the anti-co-operationists in France is, that the Chamber of Deputies is opposed or indifferent to such a measure. The Chamber of Deputies indeed! As if any one took its opinion into account when weighty matter was to be decided. No administrative machine is so convenient as the French Chamber of Deputies to a French Government. It can be pushed and driven, manœuvred or frightened into any vote no matter how contrary to its feelings. If public liberty is to be infringed, if [illegible] are to be voted, then Government soon [illegible] up the Deputies to the vote. But wh[illegible] to be taken when Spain is to be s[illegible] then, indeed, Government can do not[illegible] ties they are selfish *arrieres* absorbe[illegible] they do not understand making sa[illegible] tries. So do Ministerial writers [illegible] Chamber, which thus becomes [illegible] ny illiberal act and the excuse [illegible] every liberal one. By thus [illegible] mere convenient tool of Gov[illegible] ber has disgraced itself in the eyes o[illegible] ber of Deputies will not hear of interventio[illegible] ration quoth the *Debats*. Let us state a case [illegible] There is Algiers. The Chamber of Deputies its ma[illegible] rity and commissioners, have repeatedly declared their aversion to throwing away money on the conquest and colonization of Africa. What Government has paid the least attention to the wishes of the Chamber or the recommendations of its commissioners? Not one. With co-operation it is the same. If M. Theirs had sent his 20,000 men, and had occupied Navarre, the Chamber would have applauded. Now M. Mole comes and represents success as doubtful, expenses great, the step a serious one in the present state of Europe; he hints to the armies of Eastern Europe on the Rhine, and excites a phantasmagoria of dire results before the eyes of the worthy Deputies, with whom fear is ever the prevailing sentiment. And fear prevails. The whole history of France, since 1830, forms a drama, of which fear is the passion and the key. Governments, Chambers, press, and people have been conjugating the word *fear* through all its moods and tenses, and it has at length become incarnate in them. They dread Russia, they dread Austria, they dread Spain; nay, they are even in dread of being thought ill of by the Portuguese; and the end of this system of *fear* will be, that a hostile and absolute flag will float at every corner of their frontier. The French Chamber of Deputies may for a time be broken into this; but not long or always. We know nothing so diametrically opposite as this to French character, which is eminently spirited, philanthropic, and alive to all interests, however remote, which may affect or touch it. The French Representative Assembly must sooner or later show a spirit corresponding to that of the nation. Nor should we be surprised to see it show that spirit soon. The question of Spain offers a noble opportunity. And the French have perhaps still time to retrieve their lost reputation for sympathy with the Liberal cause, and for courage to show and act upon it.

(From the *Standard*.

The *Chronicle* favours us with a long article, in which Louis Philip is severely lectured for the part which he has taken in the affairs of Spain. Our judicious contemporary has at last found out that there is some probability of Don Carlos succeeding in Spain, and we admire the candour and the *naiveté* of the admission. There may be some people in the world who may have a right to complain that they were assured by the same article on unquestionable authority, that the annihilation of that prince was certain two or three years ago. The falsification of the prophecies of the *Chronicle* is now wholly attributed to the King of the French; and his Majesty and the journals which are supposed to speak his sentiments are accused of crimes, which, as we cannot find any suitable epithet ready at hand, we may call crimes of *leze-Palmerston*. From the very first we maintained that Louis Philip, however anxious he might be to conciliate the foppery of our Foreign-Jacobin ascendancy on his southern frontier, and that, no matter what might be the mode in which the inane statesman committed to Prince Talleyrand—

Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli!

was to [illegible] hood winked and made sport of, the hood winking and the sport were in the event matter of certainty. All Europe, including the *Chronicle*, feels this now. Rothschild knew it from the beginning, but the minor stock-jobbers (and it should never be forgotten that the war in Spain is in essence a stock-jobbing war) were deceived by a more cunning spirit than theirs. It is merely nonsense to confound together causes of French and Spanish Carlism; & at all events Louis Philip knows too well his own interest to send at the suggestion of the *Chronicle* 20.000 bayonets (which after all would not be effective) into Navarre. It might perhaps improve appearance of "Spanish Active" in the market, but it would not be so beneficial to his own dynasty. We regret therefore to be obliged to state that the long article in the *Chronicle* of to-day is of no further use than to prove that the partisans of the queen despair of success by any other means than the hopeless assistance of France,

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—DECEMBER 6,

LONDON, DECEMBER 2,

The Lisbon mob may be fairly said to have taken the *reins* into their own hands, now that they have compelled the Queen to dismiss her own and her father's English coachman.—(Herald.)

The following are the sad details of a fatal accident already mentioned, which befel the family of a Mr. Bartlet during the storm. One of his sons, about 20 years of age. was driving his aunt and sister from Bedwin to Marlborough, a large beach tree fell upon them, by which the aunt and nephew were instantly killed, while Miss Bartlett, in a most miraculous mannner escaped. This young lady was sitting by the side of her brother on the front seat and was in the act of leaning back to observe to her aunt how fearfully the tree rocked, when the impending danger came upon them. It is supposed that this slight movement preserved her life, as her head passed between two of the main branches of the tree. In this manner she was fixed to the spot for more than an hour, until her screams brought some labourers to her aid, who released her by sawing off the branch of the three. Her companions never moved or groaned, and she could only learn the certainty of her brother's fate by the coolness of death coming over his hand, which she had seized in the moment of her alarm What still adds to the distress of this tragic event, is the circumstance that Mr. Bartlett's eldest daughter was at the same time lying dead in his house of consumption, and that portion of his family to whom this awful accident occurred, were proceeding to Marlborough to buy mourning.—(Wilts Herald.)

The following accounts are given by a correspondent: at Calais. of the effects of the late storm on the northern coast, which we have already adverted to:—

"The pier or jetty of this port, the strongest and best constructed of any in this country, could not stand against the impetuosity of the foaming element.—The massive stones, that were cranked together by strong iron bars, and hitherto have served as a breakwater to the pier and harbour, were shaken from their places and broken asunder. The deep driven piles of the jetty then became loosened, At the end there was a sentry-box for the Donaniers, which was completely washed away, and for about 25 to 30 yards of the upper part of the pier or bars, leaving only the piles standing, and other damage done. The signal staff was broken to pieces, and six small brass guns, which serve to salute the arrival or passing of any squadron or ships of war belonging to foreign nations at peace with France, were entirely dismounted from their carriages, and thrown to some distance by the impetuosity of the waves:—On Tuesday a government courier, with dispatches for the Russian ambassador in London, who had been waiting here for two days with impatience to cross over to Dover, hired one of the large express boats for 1000 fr. determined to run all risk, although it was blowing a hurricane;